ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 50. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1856. WHOLE NO. 352.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring.) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAML R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton,

FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

FOR the season now commencing we have made extensive arrangements to receive AMPLE SUPPLIES of all the new and fashionable

Dry Goods

of the most recent importations; and would call the particular attention of purchasers to the fact that we shall continue the

LOW PRICE SYSTEM,

and place our Goods at the very lowest figures, defying competition to outdo us.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Extensive additions will be made to our stock, thereby giving to our customers the advantage of buying the newest Goods at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

The success which we have met with in our present system of doing business, has far exceeded anything we had dared to hope for; and trust by adhering to the method of

SELLING GOODS CHEAP.

we will meet with a continuation of the favors of our friends, and a call from those whom we have not had the pleasure of seeing.

JAMES M. BLAIR & CO.
Asheville, Feb. 28, 1856. tf

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by
March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD, }
Raleigh, April 23, 1856. }

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made Distribution of said Fund for the first six months of the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the amount set apart for each County.

These amounts will be paid on compliance with the provisions of law relative to the same, at the Treasury Department of the State.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson, will receive their respective portions out of the amounts distributed to the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

THOMAS BRAGG,
Pres't ex-officio of Literary Board

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	DIS. SHARE.
Alamance,	10,166	$1219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36
Anson,	10,756	1290 72
Ashe,	8,539	1024 68
Beaufort,	11,746	1305 92
Bertie,	9,973	1196 76
Bladen,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,651	714 12
Buncombe,	12,338	1480 56
Burke,	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus,	8,674	1040 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32
Camden,	5,174	620 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96
Caswell,	12,161	1459 32
Catawba,	8,234	988 08
Chatham,	16,055	1926 60
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36
Chowan,	5,252	630 24
Cleveland,	9,697	1163 64
Columbus,	5,308	636 96
Craven,	12,329	1476 48
Cumberland,	17,723	2126 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84
Davidson,	14,123	1694 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76
Duplin,	11,111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	13,770	1652 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1275 25
Franklin,	9,510	1151 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36
Granville,	17,303	2076 36
Greene,	5,320	628 52
Guilford,	18,480	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 84
Harnett,		
Haywood,	6,607	828 84
Henderson,	6,883	825 96
Hertford,	6,656	798 72
Hyde,	6,685	790 20
Iredell,	13,062	1567 44
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11,861	1423 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84
Lincoln,	6,624	830 88
Madison,		
McDowell,	5,741	688 92
Macon,	6,169	750 28
Martin,	6,961	835 32
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1406 88
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56
Moore,	8,552	1026 26
Nash,	9,034	1085 08
New Hanover,	14,236	1708 32
Northampton,	10,731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14,957	1794 84
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60
Person,	8,825	1059 00
Pitt,	10,745	1289 40
Polk,		
Randolph,	15,176	1811 12
Richmond,	7,936	752 32
Robeson,	11,080	1329 60
Rockingham,	12,363	1483 56
Rowan,	12,329	1479 48
Rutherford,	12,388	1286 56
Sampson,	12,311	1477 32
Stanly,	6,348	751 76
Stokes,	8,490	1028 80
Surry,	17,643	2117 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24
Union,	9,258	1110 96
Wake,	21,123	2534 76
Warren,	10,366	1243 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60
Watauga,	3,348	401 76
Wayne,	11,478	1377 26
Wilkes,	11,642	1397 04
Wilson,		
Yadkin,		
Yancey,	8,068	968 16
	753,542	$90,425 04

May 15, 1856—w3w.

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

Long Ago.

Long ago! Sad memories stealing
With their tales of bliss and woe,
From the past, fled joys revealing,
Wake to life full many a feeling,
At those words: Long, long ago.

Sitting by the fireside, gazing
At the coals and sparks aglow;
Sudden from the fire upblazing,
Start strange forms our eyes amazing:—
Forms departed long ago.

Friends with whom we used to wander,
Breathing vows in accents low,
Loved on earth and heaven to ponder;
Friends, who to that heaven yonder,
Went and left us long ago.

When the stars with beams of whiteness
Shine upon this earth below,
Mount we then on wings of lightness,
Whispering in yon worlds of brightness,
With the friends of long ago.

Gazing once more on our mother,
With her brow of spotless snow,
Asking—"Do you love us, mother,
As you did once, in that other
Lower world, long, long ago?"

And when vernal winds are blowing,
Flowers waving to and fro,
Hand in hand in thought we're going,
Where the buttercups are growing,
As when children long ago.

All along the mill-pond straying—
Weedy water, sleepy, slow—
Watch we now the fishes playing,
As when we were "out a Maying,"
Once we did, long, long ago.

By the rock once more we're roving,
Where the fleeting memories grow;
Forms now fled again we're loving,
Shades of joys our spirits moving
As the joys did long ago.

So through life our pathway wending,
Patient aye in joy or wo,
Ever on His grace depending
May we prayers to heaven be sending,
For those friends of long ago.

And when these life's joys so fleeting
All are merged in long ago,
May we there in joyous meeting,
Heart to heart those friends be greeting,
Whom we've loved since long ago.

Methodist General Conference.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) is still in session at the capital of the State of Indiana. Amongst the papers laid before it on Saturday last was the Quadrennial Address of the Bishops, showing the condition and progress of the Church during the last four years. From this address we learn that (independently, of course, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South) there are about 12,000 preachers, travelling and local, and nearly 800,000 church members. The Episcopal jurisdiction extends over thirty-eight annual Conferences, including the Pacific coast and Liberia. The Address suggests a reduction in the number of representatives to the General Conference, so as to facilitate business. It refers to educational statistics; the progress made in providing the means of liberal education; the publishing progress, showing a very large list of readers to the various weekly, monthly, and quarterly publications, which have 285,461 subscribers, requiring the printing annually of 9,970,840 copies. The Sunday school cause and tract cause are alluded to and commended to the consideration of the Conference. The missionary contributions have exceeded very far the sums appropriated during the quadrennial period preceding the present term, and the missionary work over the Western Territories and foreign countries has been proportionably extended.—The slavery question is alluded to, and the points submitted to the Conference whether or not it has the power to change the general rules of the discipline upon the subject. If it should be desirable to make a change it is suggested, that the constitutional right of the Conference to make an alteration might be questioned. The Address was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form for the use of the members.

At Monday's session, amongst the memorials presented were a number on slavery from Northern and Northwestern States; on tobacco chewing and smoking; on a change of discipline so as to allow a minister to remain three years in one station under certain circumstances; and on the subject of itinerancy, boundaries, lay representatives, &c. In a paper exhibiting the progress of the cause of Methodist missions in Germany, the Conference was asked to take the superintendence of the Methodist publications in that country.—*Charleston Courier.*

Why is a forged note like a whisper? It is uttered but never allowed, (aloud.)

[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

Schools in Western North Carolina.

When Socrates contemplated the reformation of Athens, he chose the youth of that city as the medium through which to act.—The lithe and tractile minds of that "unformed but forming" race were thus made the monitors of the world. It is in this way that our Schools effect their great and beneficent results. They implant into the *young* mind the mode and habit of thought; suggest attention to myriads of existences which would otherwise have remained unrevealed; urge inquiries into the previously recondite and untracked labyrinths of Nature; expand the boundaries of the human intellect; propose amendments to the injurious customs of societies and nations; overthrow vast systems of iniquitous action, which had almost become sacred by their long establishment; dethrone vice, and erect upon the world's pedestal the goddess Virtue, and in her hand place the radiant torch which illumines the hearts of man and kindle philanthropy and peace, thus heralding the advent of Christianity and its inestimable blessings. Then "*who* does the work of the world"? Who takes from the abodes of iniquity the *budding* youth, tells him of the baleful effects of vicious actions, and makes him in time the mentor of his fellows? Who dispels indolence and its motley train by inciting man to the investigation of the phenomena of Science and Art, and their application to his amelioration? Who engrafts as "firmly as the fossil-flower in the rock," principles of probity and honor which shall make bulwarks for the defence of the country? Who implants the seeds of wisdom which shall in time tend to the shadowing of many who are in a dry and thirsty land? THE TOILING AND CARE WORN TEACHER. And thus it is that to Christianity and its offspring and companion, Education, we are indebted for all our social, moral, intellectual, material and religious blessings.

And in our beautiful Western North Carolina we have happy manifestations of the mighty influence of the advancing enlightenment effected by the establishment of well conducted schools. It were in vain to send our youth to other parts of the country in order to effect the *general* good *here*, but schools must be *among* us before we can expect that advancement in the Church and State which every christian and patriot desires. Then will society be enlightened, the ballot box purged, politicians will no longer "stoop to conquer," and good men and true will advance justice, temperance and religion.

And *apropos* to the above—as a pleasing example—were the closing exercises of the School at Dysartville, McDowell county, on the 7th and 8th instant, under the active supervision and instruction of MR. S. W. MORRISON. It was a great pleasure to recognise there every essential of a good school,—the intellect trained for the practical duties of life; morality cultured by the example and persuasions of the teacher; vice and immorality detested and "hated because seen;" noble aspirations imbibed into the hearts of all;—in fine, we saw that general formation of *men* and *women* for useful membership in society. It has never been our lot to see such universal satisfaction and gratification as were felt by the immense concourse of people who were there during those two days. The critical examination upon their various studies evinced their assiduity in their work, and their consequent success. The declamatory exercies manifested a knowledge and a spirit which will tell upon the entire community for years to come; and the various performances indicated a culture which is seldom found. It was such a time as would cause the patriot's heart to gladden, and those of the philanthropist and the christian to be strengthened and warmed.

It is but just and deserving to Mr. Morrison to say that his scholarship and his thorough system of teaching have gained for him the confidence and warm regard of all who know him, and that many are desiring that he may be long permitted to labor in the advancement of our people, and that he may ever have the pleasing consciousness of having effected great good—which those feel who

"Learn to labor and to wait."

A VISITOR.

May 10th.

Shocking Railroad Accident.

Boston, May 15.

The accommodation train from Albany, on entering the city last evening, came into collision with a carriage, killing Mrs. McFarland, and a Miss Huestis, and fatally injuring Mr. William McFarland.

St. Louis Hospital Burnt.

St. Louis, May 15.

The City Hospital was destroyed by fire today, and several of the unfortunate inmates burned to death. Others seriously injured.

Central America.

As this country is now attracting attention, in view both of Walker's movements, and the differences between this Government and that of Great Britain, we have thought that the following information respecting it, which is extracted from Squier's work, might be interesting:

"Central America, in respect of geographical position, almost realizes the ancient idea of the centre of the world. Not only does it connect the two grand divisions of the American continent, the Northern and the Southern Hemispheres, but its ports open to Europe and Africa on the East, and to Polynesia, Asia and Australia on the West."

"Nor are the topographical characteristics of Central America less remarkable than its geographical features. In its physical aspect and configuration of surface, it has been very justly observed that it is an epitome of all other countries and climates of the globe.—High mountain ranges, isolated volcanic peaks, elevated table lands, deep valleys, broad and fertile plains, and extensive alluvions, we here found grouped together, relieved by large and beautiful lakes and majestic rivers; the whole teeming with animal and vegetable life, and possessing every variety of climate, from torrid heats to the cool and bracing temperature of eternal spring."

"The area of Central America may be calculated, in round numbers, at 155,000 square miles—very nearly equal to that of the New England and the Middle States combined. The population may be estimated at not far from 2,000,000, of which Guatemala has 850,000; San Salvador 394,000; Nicaragua 300,000; Honduras 350,000; and Costa Rica 125,000."

"At the period of the (Central America) discovery, it was found in the occupation of two families of men, presenting in respect to each other the strongest points of contrast.—Upon the high plateaus of the interior of the country, and upon the Pacific declivity of the continent, where the rains are comparatively light, the country open, and the climate relatively cool and salubrious, were found great and populous nations, far advanced in civilization, and maintaining a systematized religious and civil organization.

"Upon the Atlantic declivity, on the other hand, among dense forests nourished by constant rains into rank vigor, on low coasts, where marshes and lagoons, sweltering under a fierce sun, generated deadly miasmatic damps, were found savage tribes of men, without fixed abodes, living upon the natural fruits of the earth, and the precarious supplies of fishing and the chase, without religion, and with scarcely a semblance of social or political establishments."

"The natural relations of Central America, as indicated by the physical facts already pointed out, are clearly with the Pacific and the States which now exist or may spring into existence upon that coast. To California and the greater part of Mexico, as also to some of the States of South America, it must come, sooner or later, to sustain a position corresponding with that which the West Indies have held towards the United States and Europe, with the important addition of being established route of travel, and perhaps ultimately of commerce, between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Its destiny is plainly written in the outlines of its coast, and is printed on its surface, not less than demonstrated by its geographical position."

The following table probably exhibits very nearly the exact proportions in Central America, so far as may be deduced from existing data and from personal observation:

Whites,	100,000
Mixed,	800,000
Negroes,	10,000
Indians,	2,019,000
Total,	2,019,000

"It appears that the only hope of Central America consists in averting the numerical decline of its white population, and increasing that element in the composition of its people. If not brought about by a judicious encouragement of emigration, or an intellectual system of civilization, the geographical position and ressources of the country indicate that the end will be attained by those more violent means, which among men, as in the material world, often anticipate the slower operations of natural laws. To avert the temporary yet often severe shocks which they occasion, by providing for the necessities of the future, is the true mission, and should be the highest aim of the patriot and statesman.—Central America will be fortunate if she shall be found to number among her sons men adequate to the comprehension and control of the circumstances under which she is placed, and which are every day becoming more complicated and exigent."

Such are some of the facts presented, and some of the views held by Mr. Squire, a man who had a good opportunity of gaining information on the subject of Central America, inasmuch as he was formerly Charge d'Affaires to that country.

He believes that the only hope of its advancement and prosperity lies in the infusion of the white element in the population, and supports his opinion by very plausible facts and reasonings.—*South Carolinian.*

Devotion to Science.

One of the Boston papers says:

The will of the late Dr. John C. Warren provided for the disposition of his body with an especial reference to the science he had so long pursued and adorned. The will required that the body should remain twenty-four hours, at the close of which time arsenic should be infused into the veins; and at the end of the next twenty-four hours the funeral ceremonies should take place, and the body be deposited beneath St. Paul's church, and twenty-four hours thereafter was to be given for examination to the officers of the Medical College and the physicians of the Massachusetts General Hospital, to ascertain regarding certain peculiarities which he supposed to exist. After this the flesh was to be taken from the bones, the bones macerated, wired, and deposited in the college museum. The will, we understand, is peremptory upon the exact fulfillment of this requirement, and it has been complied with so far as time has admitted.—We likewise learn that his youngest son, from strong filial regard, requested the gift of his father's heart, which he would preserve.

Dr. Warren was one of the most devoted, he was one of the best, of medical practitioners. His case forms a strong contrast to a French artist who was in the country some years since. He was distinguished for his magnificent physical proportions and extraordinary developement of the mental organs.—Previous to leaving Paris he was implored by several savants to bequeath his body to a medical college. He consented, and made a will, which was left in Paris, to that effect.—After coming to the United States he repented of his action, and the matter so preyed upon his mind as to bring him to the verge of insanity. He finally returned to Paris and cancelled the will. Devotion to science is all very well but there are few people who care to extend it after death.—*New York Herald.*

A Picture for the Abolitionists.

The capacity of the African race for self-government is forcibly illustrated in the subjoined extract from the Philadelphia Ledger:

"A letter written by a gentleman in Hayti has been recently translated, giving the gloomiest possible description of the social, political, and commercial condition of the people of Hayti, the writer asserting that the inhabitants are fast retrograding into African barbarism. A cotemporary fortifies the letter by showing the decline in Haytien exports in sugar, coffee, and cotton since 1789, when the island was a French dependency. Some of these statistics we quote. For example, while the export of raw sugar in 1789 was 93,573,000 lbs., in 1850 it had totally ceased. The export of coffee had fallen in the same period from 76,835,219 lbs., to 30,608,343; that of cotton had declined from 76,835,219 lbs., to 664,156; while that of white sugar, which was 47,516,531 lbs., before the island became free, had terminated fifty years ago. In like manner, indigo and tobacco, which had formerly been lucrative products to the Haytien planter, no longer appeared on the list of exports. In short, while the exports of the island as a colony had risen as high as two hundred and five millions of francs, they had been gradually falling since Haytien independence was declared, till they had now sunk as low as three millions and a half."

A VERY SINGULAR AFFAIR.—A very curious instance of confusion has taken place in a family in Lumber street. A mother and her daughter were both confined on the same day, each having a little son. In the bustle of the moment both babies were placed in a cradle, and to the confusion of the mothers, when the youngsters were taken from the cradle, they were unable to tell which was the mother's and which the daughter's son—a matter which, of course, must ever remain a mystery. The family is in great distress at the affair.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

PRACTICAL VALUE OF SCIENCE ILLUSTRATED.—A friend of Cuvier's once took the horns and hoofs of an ox, and approached the bedside of the great naturalist, and awakening him from a sound sleep, announced himself as the devil, who had come to eat him.—Cuvier rubbed his eyes, and glanced at the nondescript from horns to hoof, when he lay down and quietly remarked: "Horns, hoofs—graminiverous—eats grass—can't come it; go away."

Mrs. Washington French, of Atala County, Mississippi, recently presented at a single birth to the astonished Mr. Washington French, two boys and two girls. The parties had been married one year only.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, May 29, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Consistency.

This wretchedly abused word is in the mouth of every demagogue in the land, and not unfrequently those who use it most are found to have the least practical acquaintance with it. Instance the conduct of the leaders of the Know Nothing party of this District. For several years past they have been denouncing Mr. Clingman and his friends, for abandoning the Whig party, after it had been corrupted by affiliation with Northern Abolitionism. To hear these Know Nothing patriots *talk*, one would suppose they were the most perfect patterns of consistency extant—that they had stuck to the Whig party thro' all its changing fortunes and contradictory phases—that they had never declared it to be "rotten and corrupt," and therefore unworthy the longer support of such immaculate *Americans*. But what are the facts?—Every leader and prominent man in the Order in this District is a *renegade* from the old Whig party! We make this assertion boldly, and challenge a refutation of it. They renegaded, not because the Whig party had become Abolitionised,—for had that been the impelling reason they would have left when Mr. Clingman and his friends did,—but because they thought the Know Nothing organization promised greater facilities for clutching power. They weighed the chances well, and adopting the proverb that "a new broom sweeps clean," went in, neck and heels, and attempted to kick up such a hubbub over Catholics and Foreigners as would effectually throw dust in the people's eyes, and amidst the "noise and confusion" they would slip into power. A very nice piece of trickery for a set of consistent patent "Americans"!

But take another illustration of their sort of consistency. A few weeks since the K. N. party met in District Convention in the town of Marion, to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Among the resolutions passed on the occasion was one warmly recommending the Hon. George E. Badger as their first choice for the Vice Presidency of the United States. Now it is well known that the ablest speech Mr. Badger ever made he delivered in the United States Senate in defence of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. His vote, with that of every Southern Senator save John Bell, stands recorded in favor of that most righteous measure. Now, the same gentlemen who composed the Marion Convention, and who so heartily endorsed Mr. Badger's course, are exerting their utmost power to elect John A. Gilmer Governor of North Carolina, at the same time knowing that he is dead set *against* the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and is now traversing the State and denouncing it in every speech he makes! O most beautiful consistency! If these gentlemen were honest when they endorsed Mr. Badger, they are dishonest now in recommending Mr. Gilmer to the support of the people.—If they are honest now, they were dishonest then. They can take either horn of the dilemma.

Consistency, indeed! The word isn't to be found in the Know Nothing vocabulary.

H. C. Female College.

Rev. W. M. Kerr, Agent for the College, has laid upon our table a neat pamphlet of 24 pages, entitled "Catalogue and Circular of Holston Conference Female College, for the Term ending May 14, 1856." From this Catalogue we learn that there were during the Term 118 students in the Collegiate department, 48 in the Preparatory, and 9 Irregular—total 175. The next session begins on the third Monday in July.

The Trustees have contracted for the building of a wing to the College, thirty six feet long and three stories high. This addition will enable the Institution to accommodate comfortably three hundred pupils. The work will be finished by the opening of the next session, or very shortly thereafter.

The Candidates in Madison.

A friend writing under date May 20th, furnishes us a gratifying account of the discussion between the candidates for Governor at Marshall, on the 19th instant. He informs us that Mr. Gilmer made the opening speech, and dwelt at great length on the repeal of the Missouri restriction; and there, as here, his remarks on this point, whether so intended or not, was a direct blow at State Rights, and an argument against the only principle that can save the South. He failed to set forth in all their republican beauty the "paramount principles of *Americanism*." The latitude of Madison is unfavorable to such fungus growth, and hence Mr. Gilmer touched it up very, very lightly, and would no doubt have been well pleased to dodge it altogether.

On the Free Suffrage question, our informant says Mr. Gilmer *dodged* altogether. We admire his discretion, on this point, but cannot particularly commend his honesty.

Mr. Gilmer through, Gov. Bragg arose and finished the picture so gingerly handled by his competitor. He gave the *true* coloring to the "paramount principles" of patent "Americanism;"—stripped the humbug of its disguises, and laid it, in all its naked deformity, before the people. As Mr. Gilmer had failed to define his position on the Free Suffrage question, Gov. Bragg performed that task for him, and showed the people that while he had always *professed* to be for it, he had, strangely enough, always managed to *vote* against it!

Our correspondent reiterates what we have often heard before, and have abundant reason to believe, viz: that Gov. Bragg will make nearly a clean sweep in Madison. Her sons are a liberty loving race, free as their own pure mountain air and crystal streams, and cannot support the candidate of an Order which has for its basis the subjection of the many to the will of the few.

We have also a cheering account of the speaking at Kelsey's Store, in Madison, on the 20th. One who has heard Gov. Bragg often, informs us that he eclipsed himself on that occasion. His speech was received with unbounded enthusiasm, and a spirit kindled that will obliterate the few footprints of *Sam* in that portion of Madison.

We are satisfied that there never existed in this country such enthusiasm in behalf of any man as Gov. Bragg has aroused. His unanswerable arguments, stirring appeals, and resistless eloquence are falling with ponderous weight upon the popular mind and heart, and have set the mountains on fire! But while awarding all that is due, and it is very much, to the *man*, the ground work of all his success is to be found in the *correctness of the principles he advocates*. The people are convinced he is *right*, and award him their generous confidence as the able advocate of pure republican doctrines.

The Wrong Man!

From the following letter, which we find in the Fayetteville Observer, it appears that our Know Nothing friends made a slight mistake in the appointment of Sub Electors—in fact, got hold of the wrong man!

Lawsonville, Rockingham Co., N. C., May 2nd, 1856.

Editors of the Fayetteville Observer:

Dear Sirs—I learn that many papers of the State, yours among others, have published my name, as having been appointed assistant Elector by the Convention of the American party. I was much surprised when I heard it, and suppose the appointment was made under a misapprehension. I never was a member of the party, and of course do not intend to act.

I have always been a Whig, and am still a Whig, and while I greatly admire the character of Mr. Fillmore, and believe him to be a sound and safe man, I cannot support the ticket. Respectfully, yours,

ROB'T B. WATT.

☞ At a meeting of a portion of the Anti Know Nothing party in the Asheville Company, on Saturday last, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the County Convention: Wm. L. Hilliard, T. W. Atkin, Alexander Porter, J. T. Poor, M. L. Neilson, and Wm. W. McDowell.

☞ Several communications and other articles, are unavoidably laid over until next week.

☞ The papers in various quarters of the country are giving good accounts of the prospects of the coming crops. The season is backward, but that is said to be very favorable to the wheat, which was sown in immense quantities last fall. In Ohio the wheat is splendid, but the grass is yet thin. Fruit was a great deal injured in the West.—Peaches there will be none but a very abundant yield of apples is expected. In New York State, the wheat is in good condition, though backward. Barley and oats are likely to do better than corn this season. It is now too early in the season to say what will be the yield of corn, for it depends mainly on the weather in July, August, and September.—Should it be favorable in June, and in the months named, this country will have unprecedented quantities of breadstuff on hand next autumn. Fruit in New York State will be abundant.

In New Jersey, in low lands, the wheat has suffered severely in some counties, but in the high lands, it promises a fine crop. In Pennsylvania, the general accounts are that there is a present prospect of a large crop of wheat. The high prices of wheat last year caused the farmers, from Maine to California, to sow largely of this cereal.

Important from Washington.

The correspondent of the Charleston Standard, writing from Washington under date of May 21, says—

The debate in the United States Senate yesterday was certainly one of the most remarkable which has ever taken place in that body, and one which, for the honor of the country, every patriot should wish might never occur again. Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, the notorious fanatic and abolitionist, who disclaims all personal responsibility for words spoken in debate, finished a two days' speech on the Kansas question, in which he attacked, individually and collectively, about three fourths of the Senate in the most obscene and vulgar manner.

On the head of Judge Douglas Mr. Sumner poured the vials of his wrath, comparing him with Sancho Panza, while Senator Butler, he said, played Don Quixotte. He charged Douglas with being the author of the Nebraska swindle—with being the very father of crime and infamy. Senator Mason, of Virginia, was also designated as one of the great Moguls of the slave power and denounced accordingly. During this remarkable speech and oratorical display, not a word was said, or interruption, save one, when Senator Evans, of South Carolina, proposed correcting some mis-statement about the Constitution of his State. When he had concluded, however, the stream began to flow up hill—it began to flow back upon him in a tide of retaliatory castigation perfectly overwhelming. General Cass first rose, and, having corrected Mr. Sumner's history of the manner in which Michigan was admitted, he expressed his regrets at having heard such a speech delivered within the Senate Chember of his country, Judge Douglas then took him in hand, and such a scouring never did man before receive. He said he could not understand the object of the Senator from Massachusetts, in thus attacking three-fourths of the Senate, and heaping abuse upon them individually, unless it was to get himself kicked as a dirty dog should be kicked, and then to excite sympathy over his just punishment.

Judge Douglas also entered into a handsome defence of Mr. Butler, and said if the Senator from Massachusetts would swear to all the charges he had made against his distinguished friend, and would then add the oaths of all his confederates, no honest man would say otherwise than that every word he had spoken was a slander. Senator Mason, too, said that he was necessarily brought in contact with men in that chamber—whom to recognise outside would be a disgrace, whose hand to touch would be pollution. The debate eventually closed by a regular set-to, in which Sumner compared Douglas to the skunk, saying that every time he spoke he switched from his tongue the horrid stench which filled the Senate Chamber. This was a scene for the American Senate Chamber—with its halls, lobbies and galleries crowded with the ladies of the land.

Of Sumner's speech, the Washington Star remarks—

In the whole history of the legislation of Congress a day of greater violence and more excitement than yesterday was, is unknown. The two days' speech of Senator Sumner, we are pained to say, was little more than a tissue of personal accusation and assault, and charges against all his opponents, without the slightest effort to sustain their truth other than by here and there citing a newspaper paragraph penned in malice and for the express purpose of deceiving the public. Such was the substance of Mr. Sumner's violent harangue, which was of course interlarded with classical allusions; many of them dragged in by the ears, as it were, into unappropriate connections. His personal villification and abuse of Senator Butler, than whom a more considerate and higher toned gentleman never graced a seat in the national councils, caused a blush of shame to mantle the cheeks of all present who respect the character of the body before whom it was uttered; because it was wholly unjust and untrue, and in style far better suited to some low doggery in a region of country wherein billingsgate is uttered with impunity, because it is not customary there to resent and punish such language personally.

Senator Douglas of course came in for a due share of the choice epithets which the graceful Senator from Massachusetts showered around with a volubility that would have graced the foulest mouthed fishwoman in all London. His reply, as well as those of Senator Mason, and Cass, were marked with much more moderation of temper than we dreamed either of them could command under such circumstances. It was made very clear to us that no other man who ever served in either branch of Congress could "hold a candle" to Senator Sumner in the elegant, dignified and respectable work of "slinging slush."

The scene did not conclude with Sumner's speech, however. Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, Hon. Preston S. Brooks, a Representative from South Carolina, walked into the Senate chamber and gave Sumner such a personal chastisement as his blackguardism seemed to merit. Sumner was dreadfully beaten, bruised, and smashed up, generally. Brooks was arrested and lodged in Jail, to await an examination. Both Houses have appointed Committees to investigate the matter. Sumner, though terribly beaten, is improving, and will be up again in a few days.

The chinch bug and joint worm have made their appearance in Caroline county, Va.

Know-Nothing Blisters.

"The bosom of America is open to receive, not only the opulent and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of ALL NATIONS and of ALL RELIGIONS, whom we shall welcome to a participation in ALL OUR RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES."—*Washington.*

"Our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, MORE than our opinions on physics and geometry. To proscribe any citizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right. It tends, also, to corrupt the principles of the very religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing with a monopoly of worldly honors those who will externally profess and conform to it. Every person has an equal right to the honor and confidence of his fellow citizens, resulting, NOT FROM BIRTH, BUT FROM HIS ACTIONS, and their sense of them."—*Thomas Jefferson.*

"*Resolved*, That the liberal principles imbodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the ASYLUM OF THE OPPRESSED OF EVERY NATION, HAVE BEEN CARDINAL PRINCIPLES IN THE DEMOCRATIC FAITH, and every attempt to ABRIDGE THE PRESENT PRINCIPLES OF BECOMING CITIZENS and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books."—*Resolutions of the Bal. Democratic Convention.*

"The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States—FOR THAT PURPOSE OBSTRUCTING THE LAWS OF NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS, REFUSING TO PASS OTHERS TO ENCOURAGE THEIR MIGRATION HITHER, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land."—*Declaration of Independence.*

"No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."—*Constitution U. S., Art. 6, Sec. 3.*

The Vice Presidency.

Prominent among the gentlemen spoken of for the post of Vice President of the United States, is the Hon. James Cochran Dobbin of this State, at present Secretary of the Navy. If Mr. Pierce is re-nominated—and we have no doubt but that he will be—Mr. Dobbin will be on the ticket for Vice President.—With such a ticket, know nothingism and all other opposition to democracy in the South, would droop and wither and perish. A correspondent of the Pittsburg (Pa.) Post says:

"The selection of a candidate for the Presidency so entirely controls the nomination for the second place on the ticket, that it can hardly be taken into consideration in advance of the meeting of the Convention. The Southern States however, at this time, look to the northern States for a Presidential candidate, laying no claim to the nomination until it shall appear that neither of the names now prominent can be chosen. Several of the southern States have therefore presented some of their own citizens for the Vice Presidency, and among them North Carolina has named her favorite son James C. Dobbin, the present Secretary of the Navy. No man possesses a greater share of personal popularity; he is a national Democrat in the true sense of the term, and above all an honest man. He has the confidence and respect of the whole country, and in the point of availability, yields to the preference of none of the southern States. His name would add to the strength of any ticket that may be selected, and his nomination would be a deserved compliment to the steady and true Democracy of the old North State."

The Washington Spectator, a neutral paper, speaking on the same subject, says:

"Mr. Dobbin has been for over three years in charge of a responsible and trying branch of the government, and under circumstances of peculiar delicacy, particularly in the action he has been compelled to take in regard to the measure of "naval reform"—a measure very liable to create enemies, even with the most cautious handling. Yet he has passed the ordeal, if not entirely without giving offence, at least, with as little of personal hostility to himself, as any man in like circumstances could have engendered. His unquestioned aim to do right, his general success in pleasing those with whom he has had to deal, his high intellectual accomplishments, his proverbial kindness of heart and suavity of manners have won him many friends."

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York Advertiser writes:

"Some of the southern whigs, like Mr. Jones of Tennessee and Mr. Benjamin of Louisiana, think there is really so much danger of the election of an abolitionist, either by the people or by the House, that they advise the whigs to go for the democratic nominee."

Fastidious Taste.—The fast young ladies of Vincennes, says the Louisville Democrat, are giving "onion parties," at which the only refreshments are raw onions and alum salt. Vincennes is the oldest town in the State, and the progress of civilization among its inhabitants is "some."

A national convention of hatters meets in Cincinnati July 14.

[For the Asheville News.]

The Duty of the South.

Mr. Editor—Now, when the most important contest that has ever taken place in this country, for the highest office in the Government, is approaching;—when, for the first time in the history of the nation, there is imminent danger that Northern fanaticism may succeed to power, at the expense of the rights of the South and destruction of the Union itself, it seems to me that the efforts of those who keep the people informed in regard to political movements, should take up less space in battling against the pernicious influences of a secret, oath bound, political association, and devote more to proving the utter impossibility of electing Mr. Fillmore, and consequently that the contest *really* lies between the Democratic candidate and that of the Abolitionists; and to showing what the Democratic principles and measures are—that the people may see that, although party prejudice ran so high a few years since that many believed the Democratic party was little better than a set of pirates and cut throats, the country has not only prospered, but has attained its present exalted station under the rule of that party. Showing them that every measure of the party is based upon the great fundamental *principle* that the People should rule:—That in order to perpetuate the Union—in other words, in order that the People may *continue* to rule for all time to come, they are opposed to giving the General Government *any more power of any kind* than is necessary to carry it on smoothly, upon an economical plan.

Hence, they are for a strict construction of the Constitution, and contend that *every power* that the States did not *expressly* grant to the General Government, in the Constitution, was reserved by the States. This is what makes the Democrats States Rights men, and their object is to preserve a ballance of power between the General Government and the State governments, so that the General Government may not, gradually, become a Despotism, by assuming power, which reserved to the States will keep it in wholesome check, and preserve the liberties of the people.

They wish to keep the General Government *too poor* to crush the States and the People; hence they opposed a United States Bank—considering it too great an engine to place in the hands of the General Government.—Hence, too, they opposed a high Tariff, which would make the people pay higher for goods and place a great and dangerous power in the hands of the General Government, by filling the Treasury to overflowing;—they thought it better that this money should remain in the pockets of the people, rather than be drawn from them to accumulate in the Treasury, possibly to exercise a corrupting influence. So jealous are they, that they deny to Congress the right to direct internal improvements, because it is not conceded in the Constitution, and is a right which each *State* ought to exercise for itself.

They deny that Congress has ANY *right* to exercise ANY *power* WHATEVER over Slavery in the States or Territories; they contend that the clause of the Constitution which refers to the government of the Territories, which is in these words—"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be construed as to prejudice any claims of the U. States, or of any particular State,"—should be strictly construed; and according to the *genius* of our government, means that Congress shall make no rules, or regulations, or laws, except those that are *actually* necessary to maintain order, administer justice, and secure the property of the people until they are prepared to enter the Union; and when the people of a Territory are thus prepared, their State Constitution, made by *themselves*, should declare for or against Slavery, and when it is presented to Congress that *that* body has no earthly right to object to admitting the Territory into the Union as a State, because its people are for or against Slavery. I have given this clause of the Constitution because it is the one the Free Soilers pretend to get their power from; and because the position of the Democratic party on this point is based upon the PRINCIPLES of the party, and consequently it is obliged to be a *national* party. In other words, that every man, whether he lives in the North, the South, the East, or the West, who believes in the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, is obliged to take the same view of Slavery. This is what cannot be said of any other party that ever was formed in the country, and it is the only hope of safety for the South. This is no position assumed for the exigency of the times, to be dropped or cast off after it has served a purpose. It is one of the *principles* of the party, based upon the great principle of the right of the people to rule, and in perfect harmony with all the other principles of the party. Circumstances may require that *measures* should be changed—but *principles* never, never change. For instance, if the country should get in debt, in order to get the means of paying it the party would be willing to change the *measure* of the Tariff and make the duties higher until the debt was discharged, but after this was done they would reduce the Tariff again down to the point where it would merely bring in money enough to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.

It is true the party is opposed to distributing the proceeds of the public lands. Why? Because they think it prudent and safe, with a General Government rich enough only to carry on the affairs of the nation smoothly in times of peace, to have something to fall back upon in case any sudden emergency should arise.

I do not mean to be understood as saying that the pernicious influences of a secret, oath bound political party are slight or imaginary. By no means. On the contrary, with the light of history before us, and a knowledge of the awful and horrible effects upon France, and indeed upon the whole of Europe, of the Jacobin Club, I think it would be impossible to over estimate the dangers of such an organization.

This Jacobin Club, which has often been alluded to as a warning to all nations, many know nothing about. It was a party formed in France under the reign of Louis XVI—the same King who joined our forefathers and helped them throw off the British yoke and gain the independence we cherish so highly. This party went to work, pretending to desire to effect just and wholesome reforms. The good King, ever anxious for the welfare of his people, acknowledged that there were grievances which ought to be redressed, and set about assisting them; but the demagogues and bad men of the party made use of every means to excite the worst prejudices of the people, and finally succeeded in arousing them to fury. They upset the Government, put the King to death, and then commenced a struggle among themselves for power; each faction as it succeeded immediately commenced putting to death those who were opposed, or were even suspected of being opposed to it, and continued a system of wholesale murder, until it was replaced by another faction, whose principles were still worse; and in this way they went on for years, one faction after another rose and fell, until at last, the worst of all, Robespierre got into power and presided during what is known as "The Reign of Terror." During this time France was drenched in blood; thousands and hundreds of thousands of her best citizens were put to death—women and children were not even spared. The country was utterly bankrupt; the Sabbath was not recognized; Religion was scoffed at; the Churches were all closed;—they even denied the existence of God, and pretended to worship what they called the "Goddess of Reason." This is no overdrawn sketch. Generations grew up who never had any of the influences of religion or morality thrown around them; and the details of that period are sickening and horrible in the extreme. But I am trespassing too much on your columns. Suffice it to say, that amidst this awful wreck and ruin of the country, Napoleon Bonaparte sprang up, and the better part of the people, anxious to make any escape from the anarchy and tyranny of the Jacobin Club, gladly and joyfully submitted to his sway of despotism, and followed him in his devastating wars over nearly all Europe, offering up their lives in untold numbers. France has not yet had religion completely reinstated; her morals, even at this day, are of the lowest order; her government never since the Revolution has been upon a firm and stable foundation, and it will require ages for her to regain what she lost by the Jacobin Club, if ever she does.

But I was going on to say, that every honest man is taken aback at the mere idea of binding himself by a solemn oath to the direction of a set of party leaders and political intriguers, although many have been induced to do so. Yet they have always taken the oath reluctantly, and only because they were induced to believe that the object of the association was the good of the country, and I do not know that I have ever seen a man—and I have heard many of their members express themselves—who did not object to their mode of organising. Besides it is proved, by the vast number of their members who are coming out from among them, that a very general conviction is taking hold of the people that their object, instead of being the good of the country, is merely to get into the offices of the country.

The people are beginning to see plainly that if their measures are instituted we can no longer boast that this is a land of religious and political liberty—that this is a country where every man can worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience—and that it will no longer be, as we have always boasted with a just pride it is, an asylum for the oppressed of every nation.

The people are beginning to see that not only is their mode of organising highly objectionable, but that their *measurss* are proscriptive in their character, and dangerous to the liberties of the country in their tendency.

The politicians of that party are becoming convinced that the people will not put them in office upon any such grounds, and their next move will be an attempt to rally the old Whig party to their support; already have they nominated a man for the office of President, whom the people once knew and respected as a Whig—not that they expect to elect him, but that they hope to get into office themselves in many parts of the South, by the votes of their own party and those of the old line Whigs.

But, Mr. Editor, there are many old line Whigs in this part of the country who are not to be humbugged in this way; they battled long and faithfully for what they were induced to believe would form a just and safe

basis for the government of the Republic, and have never been able to see why the politicians of that party abandoned the measures they seemed so much attached to; they remember that these same leaders assured them that the welfare of the country depended upon the success of those measures, and they cannot understand why they should have given them up. These questions force themselves upon every man—have these politicians become convinced they were wrong, and the Democratic policy right? If so, is it not due to common honesty to come out and say so? Or, after all, were they only after the offices of the country, and satisfied, after Mr. Polk was elected by such an overwhelming majority, and after large majorities of the people in nearly all the States had decided against them, that they could not succeed in getting into office on these issues, did they abandon them and seek other means of succeeding?—What next do we see? Gen. Taylor nominated without a platform, and elected by the people because of his personal character, and their admiration of his heroic military exploits. Gen. Taylor dies, and the Vice President, Mr. Fillmore, who had been an old line Whig, succeeds him. Is there any attempt made now to establish the old Whig measures? No, none whatever. The Democratic policy instituted by Mr. Polk's administration is carefully pursued. These leaders say the reason was, they did not have the power in Congress. Did they attompt to get the power in Congress? Elections were held all over the country for members to Congress, was there any thing said in these elections about a United States Bank, the institution of a high Tariff, or any of the old Whig measures? Nothing. Has there been any thing said about these things since? No.—Another military man, Gen. Scott, is presented. Mr. Pierce is elected President by an unprecedented majority, and what form does the opposition to the Democracy next assume? Odious Know Nothingism. And what has already been the result? In the North they unite with the Free Soilers, and we have an abolitionist Speaker of the House of Representatives, an office third only in the Government; among them two sectional parties—the very thing Gen. Washington so solemnly cautioned us against in his farewell address—one of these parties is in the South, and is running Mr. Fillmore; the other is in the North, and a most powerful and dangerous one, repudiates the nomination of Fillmore, because he is not fully and unquestionably committed to Free Soilism and the wishes of the Abolitionists, and are going to hold a convention next month to nominate their candidate.

Now, what are we of the South going to do? We know that if Mr. Fillmore could get every single State in the South that he cannot possibly be elected, because the South is in the minority, and he will not even be run as a candidate in the North. Our people will not—cannot—be mad enough to throw away their votes upon him, and thereby leave the Democrats of the North to fight alone and unaided the Abolitionists. In case we do, what will, at the very best, be the result? The election will be thrown into the House of Representatives, and, judging from the election for Speaker in that body, we will have for President of the United States an Abolitionist. We of the South can decide this matter; we can either secure the election of the candidate of the Democratic party—a party whose principles were first established by Thomas Jefferson, and have been endorsed by the people in the election of Monroe, Madison, Jackson, Polk, and Pierce; or we can leave the national, conservative, constitution loving men of the North to contend without our aid with those who have shown every disposition to trample upon the people of the South, and who are growing fearfully in the power to do so.

CONSTITUTION.

The Tennessee Freshet.

The Tennessee papers are full of freshet paragraphs, detailing the immense damages to property and even an occasional loss of life. Never before was there such a visitation of disaster in that State. Among other exciting incidents related is the following:

"But the most melancholy result was at Lynnville, on the turnpike road, about fourteen miles north of Pulaski.

"Lynn creek, running through the town, rose to such a height on Tuesday morning, and so suddenly, as to destroy, almost without warning, a house occupied by a man named Richardson, situated in the lower part of the village, within some twenty feet of the main road. The building was crushed in a few moments, the father and mother finding themselves with an infant drifting down the angry torrent, two other children having perished in bed at the time the house fell. After floating with the wreck about three-quarters of a mile, the whole family lodged against a tree, the father severely injured, the children dead, and the mother so jammed amongst the drift, as with the best efforts of the husband barely able to keep her head above the roaring waters.

In this condition they were discovered a little after daylight, heroically rescued by a young man named Isaac Bearden, who swam his horse to the spot, declaring his intention to 'save them or perish in the attempt.'—Others finally aided him in the generous endeavor."

How Long is a Lady's Foot?—We are curious to know how many feet in female arithmetic go to a mile, because we never met with a lady's foot yet whose shoe was not, to say the very least, "a mile too big for her."

The Plot Thickens.

In another column of this paper, the reader will find the literal text of the President's Message on Central American affairs, of which an abstract was published in the Enquirer of Saturday.

This Message exhibits those qualities of candor in the expression of opinion and ability in the statement of argument, which so conspicuously distinguish every production of the accomplished author. The latest of his official communications to Congress, will detract nothing from the reputation which the series of his State papers has already secured for President Pierce. Equally clear in a narrative of facts, and in the presentation of his positions, he supplies all the information bearing upon the question in discussion, and presses home his convictions with an almost irresistible power of persuasion. The Message, in the main, commands our entire concurrence and hearty approbation.

In the recognition of the *de facto* government of Nicaragua, the President no doubt was determined by exigencies of State, which the public are not prepared to appreciate, for want of information on all the possible bearings in the measure. For ourselves, though averse originally to the establishment, at this particular crisis, of diplomatic relations with the Walker-Rivas administration, and though not yet entirely satisfied of the necessity and wisdom of the policy still we can unhesitatingly rely upon the approved patriotism and discretion of the President, until ampler information will justify us in a final and deliberate declaration of opinion.

No person who attentively observes the progress and the successive developments of the dispute between the British and American governments, can resist the conclusion that the two countries are in imminent hazard of collision. From the beginning we attributed to the controversy a more serious and menacing aspect than the public were willing to accept. For our predictions of a possible rupture, we were reproached with excessive nervousness and a disposition to magnify a very diminutive difficulty into great and portentous proportions. Whether or not these taunts were just, may be ascertained by reference to the present aspect of the controversy, and to the gloomy apprehensions which possess the minds of the most sagacious statesmen in Washington. Among such persons there prevails a deliberate conviction, that the difficulty between the United States and Great Britain is complicated beyond the probability of a pacific solution.

It is absolutely certain that the British Ministry have refused to recall Crampton and his accomplices in the enlistment business.—Our hope was that Palmerston would not be sustained in that determination; and that he would be compelled to give place to an Administration which would at least submit to some compromise of the position assumed by the British Government. But, against all calculations, the Palmerston Ministry have triumphed; and emboldened by such success, it will exhibit an obstinate resistance to our demands, and dissipates every hope of a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty.

The President has extended to Crampton the utmost indulgence of official courtesy.—But further forbearance will be mistaken for timidity; and in the dismissal of Crampton and his accomplices, he will be sustained by the almost unanimous voice of the country.

The dismissal of a Minister is not an absolute *casus belli;* but it may hopelessly complicate an existing controversy. Watching one another with jealous antagonism, and with the pride of the nations already roused to a pitch of angry resentment, there is rational apprehension that such an act will lead to eventual hostilities.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was a compact of contradictions. It sets out with a protest on the part of this government against foreign intervention in Central America, and yet admits and acquiesces in the British protectorate over Mosquito! It pretends to accomplish the expulsion of England from the States of the Isthmus, and yet concedes in a codicil the legality and permanent continuance of the British possessions in Honduras and "its dependencies." It claims to adjust a difficulty which, in truth, it only embarrasses by the introduction of other matters of difference and dispute. These are the imposing pretentions, and this the calamitous effect, of the ill-starred treaty of 1850.

By our construction of this treaty, Great Britain is bound to abandon all her possessions in Central America, with the exception of the settlement at Belize. In fact, she extends her dominions, constitutes the Bay Island into a colonial dependency, and tenaciously adheres to her Mosquito protectorate. What is to be done? Why, remove the cause of controversy. Differing in the interpretation of the compact, and standing obstinately upon their respective constructions, the only logical and sensible conclusion is, that the parties should abrogate the treaty and resume their original relations. It is doubtful if this policy is now practicable. In decreeing the annexation of Mosquito to the dominions of Nicaragua, Walker violated the protectorate and bade defiance to the power of Great Britain. In recognising the government of Nicaragua, we have given a moral sanction to its acts and to the validity of its territorial jurisdiction. Great Britain may avail itself as a pretext for refusing any concession to our demands, and may insist upon the literal construction of the treaty.

Every hope of a pacific adjustment of these difficulties with England was based upon the great abilities of the American Representative in London, and the friendly disposition of the British people. The surprising unanimity with which the Palmerston Administration is supported in Parliament, and the altered tone of the public press, convince us of error in this last calculation. That Mr. Dallas will experience better fortune than his predecessor, is more than we can affirm from the present aspect of the controversy. So far, it is true, he has conducted himself in a manner to conciliate the esteem of the British people, and to impress them with an adequate appreciation of his abilities. His speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet was a masterpiece of discreet and skillful diplomacy; insomuch as to extort a compliment from the London Times. Perhaps he may achieve the glory of rescuing the country from the calamities of an all but inevitable conflict with Great Britain.

Mr. Herbert, M. C. from California, whose examination for killing a waiter at Willard's Hotel, Washington, we mentioned last week, has been held to bail in $10,000 to answer the charge of manslaughter.

A fool's tongue is long enough to cut his throat: a tattler's long enough to cut half the throats of a whole neighborhood.

There are eight hundred idiots in the State of Connecticut, one fourth of whom are under fourteen years of age.

A new article of Soap, made from cotton seed, has been manufactured at New Orleans. It is purely vegetable, and has the same properties as Castile soap; the color is dark, for the reason that is made of the dirtiest portion of the seed. It is sold at six cents per pound.

The President's Message.

We publish to-day the message of President Pierce, in response to the calls, from both branches of Congress, for official information in reference to the routes of transit through Central America to our possessions on the Pacific, as well as to the condition of affairs in Central America. At the present time, this message will be read with unusual interest. It takes a cursory review of the acquisition of our Pacific possessions, and states that cotemporaneous with the conclusion of our treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and when it had become a matter of primary importance that this country should have a transit route through Central America, Great Britain immediately interposed her "protectorate" power over the Musquito coast, and landed a military force at San Juan. This assumption on the part of England created the necessity for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; and the long diplomatic controversy, in relation to the construction of that treaty, with which both countries have been and continue to be so much agitated, has been the result.

There never has been a public question before the people of the United States, in which there has been more general unanimity than in the propriety, cogency and thorough rightfulness of the American construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It is sustained by the spirit and literal phraseology of the treaty—it is sustained by the principles of the Monroe doctrine, which are infused into it—sustained by the necessity of our relations to Central America, and our possessions on the Pacific, and by the living testimony of Messrs. Bulwer and Clayton themselves. Independent of the arrogant assumptions of Great Britain, which originated that treaty, that power has since attempted to enforce a construction of it, which renders it a comparative nullity, and seeks indirectly to "occupy and fortify" positions, whereby that government might cripple or destroy our transit route to the Pacific.

The message fully exhibits the importance of the quiet enjoyment of the transit route, and the manifest necessity of diplomatic intercourse between the governments of the States of Central America and our own, to enable us to protect our commerce and the persons of our citizens in that region. It also fully and satisfactorily explains the reasons which induced the recognition of the new Minister from Nicaragua, and states that the necessary measures of precaution have been adopted to ensure the safety of persons and property by the several routes to our possessions on the Pacific.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

From Kansas.

St. Louis, May 19.

Kansas advices of the 14th state that Sheriff Jones was convalescent.

The editor of the Herald of Freedom had been arrested. Reeder had escaped.

It was reported that 1,500 men, armed with Sharpe's rifles and two cannon, were encamped at Lawrence, and defy all arrests.

The Marshal had called out 1,000 men, who were encamped near Lawrence, to compel the inhabitants to submit to the Territorial laws.

Later dates from Kansas say that the people were rising in large numbers in response to Gov. Shannon's proclamations. Great excitement prevailed, and a battle is anticipated.—A large field piece, consigned to Lawrence, had been seized at Kansas City.

Our Candidates.

It will be seen by a report of the proceedings in another column, that the Democrats of Mecklenburg, in meeting at the Court House, on Tuesday last, selected Wm. R. Myers, Wm. F. Davidson, and W. M. Mathews, Esqrs., as candidates to represent this county in the next Legislature—Mr. M. for the Senate, and Messrs. D. and W. M. for the House of Commons. These are popular nominations, as was evidenced by the unanimity with which they were made by the large number who attended the meeting from all parts of the county. They are gentlemen of intelligence, of high standing, familiar with the wants and interests of their county, and all well known to the voters of the county. Mr. Myers was a member of the last House of Commons, Mr. Davidson is the Mayor of our town, and Mr. Mathews a resident of Providence, enjoying an enviable popularity in his section and wherever known. They form a strong county ticket, which every good Democrat of Mecklenburg will cordially and enthusiastically support, and which will command the respect, if not the votes, of all their political opponents.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Petrifaction.—Nine years ago a man died of dropsy and was buried in Middlesex, Vt., and it being desirable to remove the corpse to Pomfret recently, the body was disinterred, and found to have become perfect stone, as hard as marble, and not in the least altered from the appearance of the man at his death. The corpse weighed five hundred and fifty pounds. What is more remarkable, the body of a girl buried by his side was wholly consumed, only a few of the principal bones remaining.

California Mustard.—There is found growing wild in that most wonderful of all lands, California, a kind of mustard that is said to be superior to any other variety. One has cultivated a field of forty acres, and last year he ground up a thousand bushels for market. It is said that it can be sent to New York and sold for a profit at a less price than the current rate in this market.

Digging their own Graves—Shot into Them.—Those men belonging to the command of Col. Schlessinger, who were taken by the Costa Ricans and executed by them, were made to perform an unwelcome service just before their exit. Having been condemned to death, and their fate announced, the victims were compelled to dig their own graves, and when done, made to kneel upon the margin of the trench dug, when they were shot dead—falling readily into the pit their own hands had dug.

An incorrigible wag, who lent a minister a horse, which ran away and threw his clerical rider, thought he should have some credit for his aid in spreading the gospel.

A Canadian newspaper is out with a proposition that the people of Canada elect their governor instead of importing him.

A Shrewd Editor.

At the Welsh celebration in New York, Dr. Jones told the following amusing anecdote:

The speaker said that editors were like other shrewd men, who had to live with their eyes and ears open. He related a story of an editor who started a paper in a new village out West. The town was infested by gamblers, whose presence was a source of annoyance to the citizens, who told the editor that if he did not come out against them they would not patronize his paper; he replied that he would give them a "smasher" next day. Sure enough, his next issue contained the promised "smasher;" and, on the following morning, the redoubtable editor, with scissors in hand, was seated in his sanctum, cutting out news, when in walked a large man with a club in hand, and demanded to know if the editor was in. "No, sir," was the reply; "he has stepped out; take a seat and read the papers—he will return in a minute." Down sat the indignant man of cards, crossed his legs, with his club between them, and commenced reading a paper. In the meantime, the editor quietly vamosed down stairs, and at the landing below he met another excited man with a cudgel in his hand, who asked him if the editor was in. "Yes, sir," was the prompt response; "you will find him up stairs reading a newspaper." The latter on entering the room, with a furious oath, commenced a violent assault upon the former, which was resisted with equal ferocity. The fight was continued until they had both rolled to the foot of the stairs, and pounded each other to their hearts' content.

Wonderful Instance of Sagacity.

We hear of an instance of sagacity practised by the elephant attached to Herr Driesbach's Menagerie, which deserves record.—Coming into Newark, Ohio, last Saturday, the elephant's keeper fell in a fit from his horse. The whole menagerie immediately came to a halt, and some members of the company went forward to pick up the man. But the elephant would not allow any person to approach the lifeless form of his keeper.—Taking him up with his trunk, softly, he would place him on his horse, but finding that the man was senseless, he laid him on the ground and kept watch over him. Many members of the menagerie tried to soothe the faithful elephant, who had now become furious at the supposed death of his master, but to no purpose, and there the man lay, watched by the sagacious animal. After lying in this condition for some time, a physician, who had been sent for, arrived, and yet the elephant would allow no one to approach. At length the keeper became so far conscious as to command the elephant to let the physician come near, and the animal was docile and obedient in a moment, and the keeper was properly cared for—the elephant, all the while, expressing the utmost anxiety for the sick man.

☞We are authorized to announce CAPT. J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county, at the next election. Having served the people of Henderson for five years as a collecting Officer, he takes pleasure in referring to the County Officers for the manner in which he discharged his duties.

4000 Bushels of Corn,
For sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & Co.

Commissioners Meeting.

THE Commissioners of the Corporation of Asheville will hold their next meeting at the Mayor's Office, on Friday the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

All persons having claims against the Corporation for serving as guard, printing, or otherwise, will present the same to be audited at that time.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
JESSE S. SMITH, Sec'y.
Asheville, May 19th, 1856.

Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.
JOHN S. WEAVER.
May 22, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer
GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* advance on original cost.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH,* and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
March 27, 1856. 343 tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.
SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

☞The Anti Know Nothing party in the bounds of the Limestone Company will hold a meeting on Saturday the 31st instant, at the house of Wm. R. Murray, Esq., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the County Convention which meets in Asheville on the first Saturday in June.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.
SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

More Good Things.

A fresh lot of cheese and crackers, lemons and mackerel, just opening at
ASTON'S.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.
Also, Dealer in American, French and English
Chemicals, Drugs,
Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine
Tobacco and Cigars.
FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.
—*ALSO*—
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.
August 10, 1854.

State of North Carolina,
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1856.

Bill for Sale of Real Estate.

John Elms and wife Sarah, J. L. Ward and wife Patience, W. L. Williams, J. Williams, P. M. Williams, A. Williams, C. S. Williams, J. O. Williams, and Amanda M. Williams, L. C. Burgen and G. W. Burgen, by their next Friend R. H. Burgen, and W. P. Whitesides, R. E. Whitesides, Elbert Whitesides, and Amanda Whitesides, who sue by their next Friend John U. Whitesides, Heirs at Law of Jonathan Williams, dec'd.

vs.

Thomas Bradley and wife Elizabeth, Augustin Williams, Jas. M. Williams, W. E. Williams, and Oliver Smith and wife Zillah, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda Ledbetter, J. Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and Malinda Ledbetter.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendents are not inhabitants of this State, and reside beyond the limits of the same—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the "Asheville News," a newspaper published in the town of Asheville, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Rutherford, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1856, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill of Complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, L. H. Bryan, Clerk & Master in Equity for said County of Rutherford, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence.
L. H. BRYAN, *C. M. E.*
April 17, 1856. Pr's fee $6. 6w

NOTICE.

SOME twelve months ago the undersigned gave to L. A. Brigman a note for twenty-five dollars. As said note has been paid, we are determined not to pay it again.
PEAK & HENRY.
Ayril 24, 1856.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

EXTRA COURT.

ORDERED, by his Honor, J. L. Bailey, a Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the State of North Carolina, that an Extra Term of said Court be opened and held for the County of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, commencing on the third Monday in June next, when and where suitors and witnesses will attend.
J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clerk.*
Asheville, April 17, 1856. 6w [Spectator copy

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.
JOHN W. WILSON.
Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

REEMS' CREEK
SONS OF TEMPERANCE
HIGH SCHOOL.
For Males and Females.

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak.

Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from $5 to $10 per session of five months. In the languages, $12.

Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education.

The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate.

Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at $1 25 per week.

Let the friends of the school rally to its support.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. S. WEAVER, President.
W. R. Baird, Secretary.
Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856. m3

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,
(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

THE LAST
WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

State of North Carolina,
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1856.

Bill for Specific Performance.

James O. Williams, John Elms and wife Sarah, J. L. Ward and wife Patience, W. L. Williams, J. Williams, P. M. Williams, A. Williams, Charles S. Williams, and A. M. Williams, Louisa C. Burgen and G. W. Burgin, who sue by their next friend R. H. Burgin, and Thomas Bradley and wife Elizabeth, Augustin Williams, James M. Williams, William E. Williams, and W. P. Whitesides, R. E. Whitesides, Elbert Whitesides and Amanda Whitesides, by their next Friend John U. Whitesides, and Oliver Smith and wife Zillah, Sarah Ledbetter, R. Ledbetter, J. Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and Malinda Ledbetter, Heirs at Law of Jonathan Williams, dec'd.

vs.

James Bradley, Malinda Bradley, John P. Bradley, Thomas Bradley, and Minty Bradley's children, viz: all heirs at Law of G. W. Bradley.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, but live beyond the limits of the same. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the "Asheville News," published in the town of Asheville, notifying the Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court to be held on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1856, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Bill of Complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered and taken against them.

Witness, L. H. Bryan, Clerk & Master of said Court, at Office in Rutherfordton the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1855, and 80th year of American Independence.
L. H. BRYAN, *C. M. E.*
April 17, 1856. w6 Printer's fee $6.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at
April 17. ASTON'S.

Daguerreian Rooms.
O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.
March 13,—tf.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.
May 26, '53.

FUN FOR THE MILLION!

Wild Western Scenes;
Streaks of Squatter Life;
New Orleans Sketch Book;
Stray Subjects Arrested and Bound Over
Peter Ploddy;
Louisiana Swamp Doctor;
Major Jones' Sketches of Travel;
" " Courtship;
Big Bear of Arkansas;
Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag;
Adventures of Simon Suggs;
Chronicles of Pineville;
Polly Peablossom's Wedding.
And a few more of the same sort, just received at
ASTON'S.
May 1, 1856. tf

BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Can be had at this Office.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candida e, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

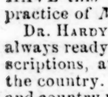
Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments



NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

State of North Carolina,

Burke County.

COURT OF EQUITY.

BILL TO AMEND AND RESTORE RECORDS AND OBTAIN TITLE TO LAND.

William Connelly,

vs.

Andrew Janes, James Janes, Geo. W. Janes, Angeline Janes, Mary Janes, Nancy G. Janes, and others.

IT appearing to me, E. J. Erwin, Clerk & Master in Equity in and for the County and State aforesaid, by Affidavit filed, that the Defendants Andrew, James, George W., Angeline, Mary, and Nancy G. Janes are non residents and live without the jurisdiction of said Court. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "Asheville News," a newspaper published in the town of Asheville, notifying the said non resident Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity to be held for the County of Burke, at the Court House in Morganton, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1856, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill of Complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, E. J. ERWIN, Clerk & Master of the Court of Equity for Burke County, at Office, this 8th April, 1856.

E. J. ERWIN, *C. M. E.*

6w Printer's fee $6.

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish, pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. jaues; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot., linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is '*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina, give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

Just Published, by the

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks, and valuable Advice to the Afflicted, by GEO. R. CALHOUN, M. D., Consulting Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa., a benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of the above Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Address DR. GEO. R. CALHOUN, No. 2 South NINTH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 14, 1856—6m.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentees of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

By the use of these *MILLS*, a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that.

Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY,
Traveling Agent.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

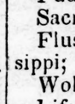
Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

EVERY BODY ought to call at Aston's and look through, if they want to see the largest and best assorted stock of Books and Stationery ever offered to the people of Buncombe. Among his Books may be found the following, beside many others too numerous to mention:

Mrs. Lea's Cookery;
Ten Nights in a Bar Room;
Ruth Hall;
Rural Hours;
Napoleon and his Marshalls;
Old Guard of Napoleon;
Swallow Barn;
Fables of Æsop;
Pilgrim's Progress;
Giles' Lectures;
What Not;
Myrtle Wreath;
Fern Leaves;
Fudge Doings;
Sacred Scenes and Characters;
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi;
Wolfert's Roost;
Life of Horace Greeley;
Baxter's Saint's Rest;
Laws of Life, by Miss E. Blackwell, M. D.;
Walters 200 Designs for Cottages & Villas;
Modern Builder's Guide;
Benigamius' Architect;
Builder's Companion;
American Cottage Builder.

Feb. 14.

BLACKSMITHING.



THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

VALUABLE

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the west, offers for sale his

Desirable Land.

Lying on the waters of Turkey Creek, fifteen miles west of Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C. There are 839 Acres, lying together. About 65 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder all well timbered and watered.—Fully one half of it is susceptible of cultivation, and the remainder of it is one of the best

STOCK RANGES

in the State.

To those who desire to engage in the business of Stock Raising, this farm presents facilities and advantages but seldom found.

Those who desire to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.

JAMES SWAIM.

Turkey Creek, March 6, 1856. m6

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

THE LARGEST variety of Stationery ever opened in this place, can be seen by calling at ASTON'S.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co-operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856. eow6

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.

From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

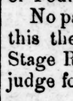
No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at

Mar20tf ASTON'S.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Feb. 28, 1856. tf

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞*THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

☞*COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞*IF RHEUMATISM*, attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb. 7, 1856. 6m

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

And He Said---Write! Write!

THERE is nothing so important as to WRITE what you do WRITE RIGHT—and in order that your WRITING may be done RIGHT, look RIGHT, and read RIGHT, you ought RIGHT away to secure one of those Super Extra Gold Pens, just received RIGHT from Philadelphia, and which are being sold RIGHT fast and at RIGHT low figures, at ASTON'S.

April 10—tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.